Two Dollars and A HALF

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations. lumb'ring at his back.

PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

New Series, No. 10. Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XI.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 18.6.

For one year in advance, specie, Six months, do Three months, do do If the money is not paid in advance or within three

months after subscribing, the price will be one third more. - No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

MEXICAN CONGRESS. Message from Citizen Guadalupe Victoria, President of the United Mexican States, to the Chambers of the General Congress, pronounced at the solemn opening of its annual session on the 1st of

January, 1826.

GENTLEMEN: Our country having increased in prosperity, even beyond the expectation formed from the flattering prospects of the preceding year, having acquired in her course, a degree of internal respect, which has gratified our most happiness without limits, in the development ever progressive of the numerous sources and elements of power and grandeur; which abound is placed on a level with the great nations of the Universe, and gives promise of gigantic advantence. ces in the career of improvement; this wonderful combination of events unrols the magnificent a wise hand, the order, the means and the fulfilment of the destinies of the Republic.

The august ceremony which has surrounded to-day that they return to the exercise of their important legislative functions, gives me an opportunity to present to the Chambers and to the the Government fulfil the obligation imposed upcount to Congress at the commencement of every year of the affairs of their several departments.

just closed, has deserved great celebrity from tion of the Americans; and as Mexico is, of all the their having been then manifested to the diplo new States, the nearest to the Russian possesmatic agents assembled in London, the disposition of the Government of his Britannic Majesty tablished with the court of St Petersburgh Our to enter into amicable relations with, and to re- attention is fixed even now on the memorable cognize the Independence of the new American ukase of the 28th of September, 1821, prohibi-States This decisive act of the profound policy ting all persons, not being Russians, from exerof the British ministry has disconcerted the plans cising any commerce, fishery, or industry, what and machinations of our external enemies, by ever, on the islands or coasts of the north-west surprising the cabinets of the allied powers. part of America, from the Straits of Bhering to Thus has been revealed the secret of their ulte- the 51st degree of latitude, or on the Allenrior intentions, and they have been forced to con- tion or Curile islands, or on the eastern coast of fess that they renounced for the future all armed Siberia. The protests made by the United intervention in subjects relating to the insurgent. States of the north, have explained sufficiently Americans. It was in agitation to extend and how far this law effected the sovereignty of the establish beyond the Ocean the absurd princi- seas. ples of legitimacy and to abolish liberal ideas in The Holy Father, uniting in himself the double the new world. Protests, repeated acts, a mys. terious correspondence with the court of Madrid; Catholic Church, has high claims on the veneraall this conspired to found a suspicion that Spain in order to preserve the remnants of his detestable sway, was indeavouring to procure the assistance of the armies and navies of other nations The invasion of the Peninsula in 1823, including the fatal design of placing Ferdinand VII in a sitvation to undertake the re-conquest of his former colonies. By his proclamation to the Spaniards, the French generalissimo wished to insinuate ternally received and permitted to render that such were the views of his august uncle. homage to the legitimate successor of St. Peter. Let us acknowledge the generous feeling of the British nation which impelled her to fly to the isphere of Columbus, justice and Gratitude oblige aid of the cause of reason, of justice and of lib-erty—and to redeem the Americans from the in America, and was the first of the civilized evils and disasters of war, by the interposition world which solemnly acknowledged our rights, of her trident. The debt of our gratitude is so, after it had preceded us in the heroic resolution much the more flattering, as the resolution of of throwing off the yoke of the mother country. the cabinet of St James rested on the unanimous | The United States of the north, models of politapprobation fihe English interested in all their ical virtue and moral rectitude, are advancing relations for the triumph of American Indepen- under the system of contederated republics, dence. A nation eminently industrious, in which whose adoption among us by the most spontapoliticks and commerce turn on an axis, partici- neous act on record, strengthening the most in pates in the progress and stability of other na- timate union between the neighboring nations, tions which possess the materials that luxury and places us on a level with the country of Washhabit have rendered necessary. An event of ington. A Minister Plenipotentiary of that nasuch importance has opened a door of communition, residing near our government. is appointed cation between the two worlds-and Mexico, cal- to conclude treaties, which will soon be submitled by her happy location to play a conspicuous ted to the deliberation of congress. The definpart in the new order of things, prides berself on litive settlement of the limits between both nathe inexhaustible richness of her soil. Our agent tions is very important, and the government is in London enjoys, since that persod, the diplo- endeavouring to facilitate the conclusion of this matic rank with which he was announced by our business upon the unalterable basis of frankness government. The Charge d'Affaires of H. B. M. and good faith. resides in the capital of the Republic, and, associated with Mr. Morier, who arrived at Vera oursher principles in peace and in war, has Cruz on the 14th of the last month, will be em | concluded a treaty of union, league and perpet ployed very shortly in the conclusion of Treaties ual confederation, which now solemnly ratified, which, I confidently hope, will effect a reconciliation of the interests of both nations. The con- friendly countries allied by nature. The squadgress, will take into consideration this grave negotiation, which holds suspended the attention of Europe.

France has solemnly pronounced her anxious wishes to strengthen her mercantile relations with this and the other new republics of America, under guarantees emanating from her gov erament. It is desirable, as well for the advantage of France as for that of the new continent that the clamors of those Frenchmen should prevail in her cabinet, who have ever been animated with the love of glory, and who seek with of Peru has yet presented himself in Mexico. earnestness a new and rich market for their abundant industry. However the real aspect of the original act may be considered in diplomacy, dial friendship of that nation towards Mexico. by which the independence of Hayti has been reexpediency of the time being, above that other ly.

the glorious example of her dextrous rival. This opinion has been recently strengthened by the consent of the court of Versailles to send out to pointed by the republic. It may not be improper to remark, that similar measures were taken by England before the final accomplishment of her intentions with regard to the new world Although it may be the policy of France to post-

towards the republic are by no means alarming The King of the Netherlands, a decendant of the house Orange, that illustrious supporter of justice, has recognised a provisional consul for sanguine wishes and furnished the hope, of a Nexico, who is now acting officially in that country, which the active and enterprising genius of its inhabitants have raised upon drained marsh-D' Quartel, commissioner from the King of in this fortunate land, and having at length reap- this republic, expresses to me, in the name of ed the finit or fifteen years of heroic toil; Mexico his Government, the adhesion which it professed to the philanthropic principles of our exis-

The President of the Council of Government of Prussia has communicated the appointment of plan traced by providence, when regulating, with a commercial agent to the Republic, who is now in the capital of this confederation. The progress of the Commercial Company of the Rhine has without doubt, induced the cabinet of Berme, to my inexpressible gratification, with the lin to open, for the advantage of their country, representatives of the illustrious Mexican people this path, hitherto unknown to the centre of Eu-

The foreign journals communicate satisfactory portunity to present to the Chambers and to the notices respecting the intentions of Sweden and nation a sketch of the year 1825, which will be Denmark. And although the Government is remarkable in our annals, as more abundant than not in possession of such official information as those which have hitherto preceded it, in the might enable them to assure the Chambers of favors dispensed to us by the God of Nature and this fact, yet it is reasonable to suppose that two of Society. I comply at the same time, with the maritime powers, not within the immediate grateful task of making public the acts of my reach of foreign influence, and which may supwhole administration, while the Secretaries of ply some of the articles formerly derived from the commerce heretofore maintained by Spain, on them by the Constitution, of rendering an ac- should hasten to form friendly relations with the American nations.

In the conduct of the Emperor of the Russias, The month of January, of the year which has nothing is observed hostile to the happy resolusions, sooner or later communications will be es-

investiture of Sovereign of Rome and head of the tion and affection of the Mexicans, who anxiously aspire to connect themselves with the Father of the Faithful, in objects exclusively religious and ecclesiastical. The benevolent letter of the 29th July last, addressed to me by Senor Leon XII, is expressive of his ideas of Justice, and induces a belief that our envoy, who arrived in Brussels in August of the last year, may be pa-

And coming to the nations of the happy hem-

The Republic of Colombia, identifying with is the inviolable pledge of harmony between two ron of Colombia was prepared to sail for our coast, in fulfilment of one of the articles of the convention; but the recent success of our arms rendered in the opinion of Government its arri-

val unnecessary. The great victories of President Bolivar will hasten in Peru its anxiously desired organization. The independence of that province was acknowledged at the time of the Protectorate of General San Martin, and since no minister appointed by any of the various provisionary governments

The Chief of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata has professed the firmest and most cor-The Chilian Republic not exempt from mo-

cognised, it has justified incontestibly the right mentary changes, cannot delay to communicate of insurrection, and raised the principle of the with Mexico most intimately and most frequent-

During the past year some correspondence has of roads. - There is scarcely a subject on which the preparation of an extensive system of education, false principle which makes no distinction between communities of men and herds of cattle. been held with the Republic of the Centre, in Seneral opinion is so decisively expressed.

With no fear of being in error, I consider this order to preserve entire the state of the Chianas.

The system of the Treasury, adopted by the sov-With no fear of being in error, I consider this order to preserve entire the state of the Chiapas fact as a forward stept on the part of France, and the government in conformity to the views which must lead her on gradually to immitate of Congress, will prefer measures of peace and friendship as long as they are sufficient to mainus a commercial agent, and to receive one ap- depart as soon as he obtains the constitutional consent of the Chamber of Senators.

The desired union of Representatives from all the American nations will soon be realized in Panama, to consolidate the alliance, and the pone the moment of a definitive resolution, it is with repeated prodigies of valor and exertions certain, and a source of gratification to the of constancy, has thrown off forever the Spanish friends of humanity, that her actual disposition lyoke. The Plenipotentiaries of Mexico will sail during the course of the present month. congratulate the Chambers and the American Continent on the near approach of an event liberty who governs his people with equity and which history will record as the most important which perhaps may occur in the nineteenth century

And viewing the brilliant condition of the interior, new and important triumphs have heightened the glory of the Republic. The Spanish quadron in the Pacific, which encouraged the lugmenting our naval forces with the ship of the line Asia, now the Mexican Congress, and the brig of war Constance. The importance of this fact is incalculable in Politics, and morally prewhich border on the great ocean, to receive the and to the compassion which those unfortunate in last spoils of the dying power of Spain in the lic, pledged to those unfortunate persons who adopted a new and better country, has paid them the dues of the Spanish government, which withmands their sacrifices.

The Chambers participate, at this moment, in the joy which transports me, remembering that at the end of four years of exertions and useless toils to effect the surrender of the famous Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, that flag is lowered which Cortes hoisted in the Mexican waters, By reason of the organized plans of the govern- and moral weakness of the enemy be evident. ment, of a vigorous siege by sea and land, and the daring movement of our marine upon that of the enemy, which a skilful hand directed, our troops took possession, on the 21st of November, nerica, which may be called the Key of Mexico and which protected the sworn enemies of inde pendence at the gates of the Republic. An emnifies the losses the nation has suffered by long years of contest, and is flattering to the Conress and Government at the success of their eftates -The Republic has obtained the highest haracter, which repeated testimonials daily tesumph of the great cause of the liberty of America, radically identified with the fate of Mexico. gress seated on a throne of justice, asks of its au-

oldiers of the country which they deserve. The Treasury, which in all countries is the barmeter of their riches and aggrandizement, is aout to experience the most advantageous increase to its receipts. The creation of public funds has inspired our creditors with that confidence which constitutes the magic of our resources. The national credit in foreign markets rises proportionally with the scrupulous observance of our engagements to the houses who have loaned us. That o Barclay Richards, & Co. of London, negotiated advantageously the loan which it was authorized to do by the Republic. Happily, very little of it has been paid for ordinary expenses. The purchase of vessels, armament, clothing, and equipment for the army, the collection of valuable and productive crops of tobacco, the funding a very respectable ortion of the loan contracted in 1823 with the English house of B. A. Goldsmith & Co. and the nost punctual payment of the dividends of the inerest and ordinary liquidation, have been the obects of its investment, and with what advantage is seen in the army, in the augmentation of our ma-rine in the acquisition of Uluo, in the interior and exterior security which we enjoy, and in other improvements. The half of the products of the martime customs, and in Mexico sufficing, by consent of government, very strict orders have been given that the half of those, that is, the fourth part of their whole value, be deposited in Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Puebla Viego de Tampico, de las Tamaulipas, Soto la Marina. and Refugio, to be re y employed in the complete and prompt payment of dividends and ordinary liquidation without the necessity of having recourse to the remainder of the last loan, which is in London at the disposal of government.

The regulation of a Tariff, so very urgent, will give to commerce that impulse, of which, perhaps, t stands in need; and the future estimate will show advantages which, compared with that of 1824, and even with that of 1825, will be more general and perfect. The maritime custom-houses have, for ome months, been progressing towards a complete organization, which they will, no doubt, attain, on Carles holds its doors open to the acquisition the plan designated for the purpose. The States of the Chiapas, Queretaro, Puebla, Tabasco, and Yucatan, have received that assistance, in money, which their resources, at this moment, do not supply. They will become productive, and remittan ces to them will cease The allowances to Bejar; Cohahuila, Chihuahua, and Tejas, have been oportunely attended to. To the Californias succors of every kind have been sent. The public stores of the capital are furnished with abundance of clothing and equipment for the army, which en sures its permanent respectability.

Commerce, the channel of communication between consumption and production, is advancing, beyond all calculation, upon the shores of Mexico; ment. Various societies and academies aid the and neither monopoly nor rivalry have been able rapid march of improvement. The greater portion to affect the markets. Yet the prosperity of commerce demands a short and convenient internal free thoughts of the Mexicans furnish the presse-

our good fortune, I can anticipate the chambers exertions of agriculture and commerce. Idieness tain the honor of the nation. A Charge d'Affiairs to Guatemala has been nominated, who will depart as soon as he obtains the constitutional of the pasilanimous be quieted, who distrusted the immense resources of the nature, of the genius, and and the circulation of the signs of value will of the industry, of our truly fortunate country.

The army has re-established its moral character. the principle of its existence; and discipline has tia. The brilliancy of their equipments, the ex- the excess of bappiness which is in reserve for our cellence of their arms, contribute in a great measure to render our army comparable with the best in the world. More than half of the numerous ar mament procured in Europe, has arrived in the republic, and we are gradually receiving the remainder, falkling, abundantly the wishes of the nation. It is supplied with artillery for the fortified points, of the coasts, and for the service of the field. Orders have been given to form, in Perote an abun-dant deposit of munitions, that they may be protected from the inclemency of the northern coast, and with other views of obvious expediency. To the presidiary companies a provisional form has been given, until the Chambers resolve upon the he campaign of Ayacucho, capitulated on the proposition of the 23d of March last, taking care to Ist of May, at Monterey, in the Californias- provide them with clothing, armament, and munitions, to keep in check the uncivilized tribes The Yaquis Indians, in Upper Sonoro, revolted, committing some assassinations; but the activity of the military chief, and of the political authorities, disposed them to ask peace, and to avoid the repetisents considerations highly honourable to Mex Ition of similar outrages. The Congress, adopting ico-which was chosen among all the States measures analogous to their philanthropic feelings dividuals of the human race inspire, will promote reas of America. The generosity of the Republitheir social enjoyments, ever avoiding the barbarous policy of the Spanish government, which, by regulations printed and circulated among the mili tary chiefs of those frontiers, ordered the tion of war, in order to consummate their destruction holds from all, its engagements, whilst it dec The government has attempted to conciliate the Chiefs, by every measure of peace and lenity; and the sword will not be drawn except to punish revolts. The points of approximation to the enemy have been guarded, by an opportune detachment of troops. The state of defence in Youcatan is very espectable, and the government, from its vicinity o Caba, has regarded with attention. These pre autions are not in vain, even though the physical injuries and disorganization of San Juan de Ullua are now repairing, so that the first port in the reblic may be maintained in perfect security.

Our fleet having discharged its duty, in affecting the surrender of Ullua, has been dispatched to pro of that post which is named the Gibralter of A- tect our coasts from the incursion of pirates and smugglers. The ships of the line which are expected will shortly increase its force, and will protect our commerce in the Mexican Gulph-two event of such magnitude, and which has been an south Sea. The intercourse with the Californias, object of the most ardent wishes of patriots, in- which was paralized for want of vessels, has been which was paralized for want of vessels, has been facilitated by the construction, at San Blas, of two packet schooners. The ship of the line, Mexican Congress, now equipping, will sail within a month forts exerted for the prosperity of the Mexican from Acapalco for our northen coast, to be there employed in the service of the nation.

The Supreme Executive power charged with the tify, and has impressed the last seal to the fri- prompt and complete administration of justice in the confederation, has exerted itself, that the existing laws in favour of the property, honour, and The government which views the National Con- nor their decisions act as snares for the innocent, or promote the impunity of the guilty. The chamgust munificence that recompence to the valiant bers know how far the powers of government extend, and the earnestness with which it regards this complicated part of the social organization. Congress must take measures in order that the high ju dicial power may commence its labours; the act for the administration of justice in the district and territories of the confederation, will complete to the worthy citizens who compose them, the security of the inestimable privileges of social man The constitutions of the several States, when examined, exhibit the judgment and circumspection with which the Legislatures have established the bases of this branch, according to the forms of the general Constitution, and in conformity with the luminous principles of legislative science. The astonishing advancement in the motal character of the republic proves no less the amiability and mild disposition of the Mexicans, than the regular operation of the institutions which we have adopted, and their analogy to the national habits. Robbers and highwaymen, driven from the States, took refuge in the capital, and sheltered by its numerous population, committed their infamous outrages in the darkness of night, and even in the light of mid-day These excited the energy of government, which aided by the salu ary law of the 3d of October, has effected the disappearance, punishment, and pre-vention of crime. The trial by jury of these atrocious offences, may effect, when the experiment is tried in the federal district, the delightful discov ery that the republic has attained that state o perfection which this species of trial infers. Information & extending itself throughout all

classes of society. The government is gratified by the amelioration of the existing establishments of education, by the formation of others, and by the strenuous efforts used to render the light of knowledge among the people inextinguishable. A select assemblage of citizens, anxious for the glory of their country, have conceived and realized the design of creating in the capital an Institute for the perfection of the sciences, literature, and the arts. The Executive has sanctioned the statutes enacted for its regulation, and has applied to the chambers for the assignment of funds. The Academy of San good taste in the arts which conduce to the com forts of life. The formation of a national museum has been commenced, which will be the depository of the rare & precious productions of our soil, for the instruction of the youthful student and the admira ion of the traveler. Colleges are forming in the different States, for the study of moral and physical sciences, comprehending political economy, legis tion, and other attainments, which the pusiilanimity of the Spanish administration had rendered stran gers to our land. Schools for the rudiments of ducation are increasing in number, and the system f Lancaster is becoming general through the efforts of the company of Mexico, assisted by the govern of the State have acquired printing offices, and the circulation, which the chambers will perfect, in with active employment, even to the confines o considering, during its present session, the project the republic. The government is engaged in the taken, with all their fluctuations and charges, as

which will deserve from the Chambers the attention due to the highest of their exclusive faculties. ereignty of the nation, has been prosecuted with care and effect, by the Executive. Through the exertion of constant efforts, and as the height of A spirit of generous cululation reigns in the mints, creased to a level with the public riches The introduction of machines for the separation of metals from the ore, and the presence of skilful artists will t sincere friendship of the great family, which advanced, in one year, beyond all calculation, as diffuse here the lights which we formerly envied in repeated prodigies of valor and exertions well in the troops of the line as in the active mili-

> Manufactures, which secondly constitute the fund of our resources, have visibly augmented. Manufactories of paper, of iron, of glass, or cotton thread -all this proves the activity and enterprise of the Mexicans.

Although until now the communication of the two seas by a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuante. pec appears problematical, every doubt has disappeared as to the facility of opening short and excellent carriage roads to the commerce of the world. The expedition, which the government ordered to that quarter, has returned with a confirmation of these notices, and has fulfiled in a great measure their objects. The Secretary of State will communicate in detail to the chambers, the untired efforts of the government, to leave nothing undone in the important objects of creating encouragement, and advancing the organization of the interior.

Let me be here permitted to direct the attention

of the chambers from this uninterrupted course of rosperity to the sad remembrance of the victims of a desolating pestilence which swept away great numbers of infants and children of tender age. The government visited the mansions of grief, and its succors were proportioned to the evils and their

lamentable effects-these fortunately have ceased. Yet an infinite consolation fixes our attention again in the development of the germ of our liberties, which is forming constantly a fruitful and luxuriant tree, and extenting the elements of life throughout the federative body. A year ago those persons lamented our fate, who entertained the insulting belief that we were incapable of being governed by the most subline of known systems. It was thought that the code of the nation was a theory vain in itself, and that we should be at length undeceived in the result. It was thought that our legislators, destitute of foresight, or overwhelmed, if you please, by a torrent of dangerous ideas, would avolve the people in the disasters of anarchy, when they wished to call them to social perfection The Mexicans, intimate by nature with all that is ood and great, and perfect, laughed at these vain redictions of ignorance, and perhaps, of bad faith. Universal content, adhesion to the laws, respect for the conversative maxims of our political existence, all contribute to support the wisdom and

Our country, crowned with glory, displays, in the presence of the Universe, peace, philanthropy, and virtue, sheltered in her bosom. Even from the mo-ment we see her transmitting her name to distant centuries with the majesty of her principles, and the immensity of her resources. The Chambers of the General Mexican Congress, in the plenitude of their power, will take care to consummate the grandeur and happiness of the Republic. I have

NINETEETH CONGESS.

FIRST SESSION

OFFICIAL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. PROCESS OF EXECUTION; U.S. COURTS.

Feb. 13, 1826. The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred certain resolutions, on the 18th of December. &c &c. have agreed on the folwing reports.

The first resolution referred to the Committee, roposes the repeal of the 25th section of the Judicial Act of September, 1789. That section, is as well known, prescribes the mode of prosecuting writs of error, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the re-examination of causes decided by the Judicial tribunals of a State, in

certain cases. The question is not, whether this provision might not be usefully amended, or modified. The resolution referred to the Committee expresses. the proposition, that the whole provision should be repealed. In this opinion the Committee do not concur; and they report therefore, that the resolution ought not to pass.

In regard to the second resolution, the Committee find, that, at the last session of the Supreme Court two cases were heard and decided. in the consideration of which it became necessary to examine, at large, into the state of the law regulating process, and especially final process, in the Courts of the United States. For the purpose of bringing fully to the view of the House the laws which have been passed on this subject, and the decisions of the Court in relation to them, the Committee have obtained copies of the reports of the cases before mentioned and have annexed them hereto.

The Committee further find, that, in conformity to the opinions of the Supreme Court, as prounced in these cases, the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky has established certainrules, regulating the prosess of execution in suits in that Court; a copy of which rules is also hereto annexed.

The Committee, having deliberately considered the subject, find difficulty in recommending a law to render execution process uniform, in all the Courts of the United States Any such law, however framed, would, from the great diderences which exist in the Laws of the several States, be certain to be found inconvenient, if not inpracticable, in some cases. It made to conform to State laws and local usages in one State, it would be like to introduce embarrassing novelties in others. On the other hand, the Committee think it would be wholly unsafe to provide. as a universal rule, that the State laws and pracices as they exist from time to time, should be

the standard by which to regulate proceedings in the Courts of the United States. Final process especially is, in all systems of jurisprudence, that part of legal remedy which concerns perhaps more nearly than any other, matter of right. this be not effectual, all other remedy is wholly useless; and it is easy to conceive, even if experience on the point were wanting, that, by repealing all laws authorizing execution, or by requir ing particular and extraordinary stipulations and conditions, as prerequisites to the issuing and ser ving of them, the substantial rights of creditors may be wholly taken away, or essentially and materially impaired.

The Committee are of opinion, that the forms of proceedings established by the States, respectively, should be adopted and followed by the Courts of the United States, as being best known to the People, and best suited to usage and habit, wherever those forms answer the substantial ends of justice, and secure, fully and fairly, the right of legal enforcement of contracts; but that, where such forms would fail of accomplishing that great end, it would be wholly incorrect in the Courts of the United States to adopt

It has been doubted, as will be seen, as well by the reported cases, whether the act of May 8, 1792, extended so far as to confer on the courts, of writs of execution, and the modes of proceeding on them, but also to declare what description cess; so as to effect, by execution, property not

The committee are fully of opinion, without tion of the acts of Congress, that part of the subject, at least, embraced by the rules of the Circuit they would appear especially necessary. By on execution, they are to be valued by apprais- of the said appraised value. ers, and if, on being exposed for sale, no offer is abuses, from even valuation, and other causes: but, with proper and practicable security against! such abuses, the principle itself, is not, as the committee think, exceptionable. In their opinion, this course of proceeding may be properly and that they shall, in every case, be sworn to consent that it may be sold for less." appraise the land to its present value, in current money of the United States. Nor do the committee see any objection to embracing slaves, as well as land, in this provision.

gd to the consideration of the same subjects, in relation to the States, of Ohio and Louisiana; and the provision which they recommend to the House embraces those States also. The committee, herefore, report the following Bill;-

A BILL to amend the Laws concerning executions of the Districts of Kentucky, Louisiana, and

Sec 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House o Representatives of the United States of America of Kentucky, passed the twenty-first of Decem- lion: ter. eighteen hundred and twenty-one, concerning executions, so far as the said sections apply to executions levied on lands and slaves, shall be received and adopted as regulating process issuing from the Courts of the United States in the District of Kentucky, in all suits where the United States are not plaintiffs or parties; "and the third section of the sixth chapter of the first title, part second, of the code of practice in civil cases, of the State of Louisiana, so far as the said section applies to executions levied on lands and slaves, shall be received and adopted as regulating process issuing from the Courts of the Unitell States in the District of Louisiana, in all suits where the United States are not plaintiffs or parties: Provided, however, That the appraisers, in-

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That so much of the ninth section of the act of the General! Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "an act regulating judgments and executions," passed the inquest of freeholders, the real value, in money, of lands and tenements taken in execution, and that such lands and tenements shall not be sold, on execution for less than two thirds of such appraised value, shall be the law governing the execution of the writs of tieri facias and venditione expouns, issued from the Courts of the United States, in the Obio District, on judgments at law, where the United States are not plaintiffs or purties, or the laws of the United States do not otherwise specially provide: Provided, That the Mar- just regard to their situation may require. And i shal shall summon and swear the freeholders to shall be the duty of the several agents and of other hold such inquest in the country where the lands persons, in the Indian department, to explain to and tenements to him in execution are situated; their several tribes the views of the government And provided also, That the Courts from which and to co-operate by all just and proper means i the execution issued on which such land and ien for.

mediectual attempts to sell, for two thirds of the appraised value, to set aside such inquest, and or-

der a new one to be held. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the sixth chapter of the first title of the second part of the code of practice in courts of law of the State of Louisiana, so far as the said section applies to executions levied on lands and slaves, shall be received and adopted as regulating process issuing from the Courts of the United States in the District of Louis-

"Sec. 3. When any sheriff, constable or other officer shall levy an execution upon any persona or real estate, he shall at the time deliver to the defendant or defendants therein, or to his or their agent or attorney, if residing within the county. an inventory of said property, signed with his name and style of office, and shall note thereon territory of the United States. the time and place when and where the same is by him intended to be sold; and it shall be the duty of the several county courts in this commonwealth, to appoint ten fit and discreet housekeepers in each county, as commissioners, who shall by the resolutions referred to the committee, as the valuation of the property contained in the pointed by the President, by and with the advice his possession some specimens of brown wrapping said inventory, and in case of their disagreement may choose a disinterested umpire, and certify a power, not only to prescribe by rule, the forms to the sheriff or other officer the value or appraisment thereof, taking each article or set of articles as it or they stand or are specified in of goods or estate, should be subject to the pro- said inventory; and the sheriff or other officers, executive and Indicial, selected play of converting sawdust into deal boards. shall, on the day of sale, expose the said goods, subject to such process; by the respective laws chattels or real estate to public sale, or so much of the states, as adopted by the act of Congress, thereof as by the said appraisment shall be equal of September, 1789; and whether this be not a to the amount of said execution or executions, ofmatter rather of legislative provision, than one fering first the goods and chattels, if any, exclufit to be regulated by the rules of Judicial tribu- sive of slaves; mext, slaves, if any; and lastly, ures as may be proper and necessary to carry into went into an anjoining room, from whence however. the land or real estate if any, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient; but the defendant or entering into the discussion of the true construction owner of said property shall have a right to direct that his slaves, if any or land, if any, shall first be exposed to sale; and the sheriff or other Court of Kentucky, ought to be regulated by law, officer shall sell, to the highest bidder or bidders, make. either by adopting some known State provision, the said appraised property: Provided the same | Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the syssuch as does now exist, or has heretofore existed, will bring three-fourths of the value put thereon tem of government shall be extended to any of the or by making a special provision by Congress it- in the said appraisement; but if less than three- tribes whose removal is not herein provided for, sufforer is still alive, but little hope is entertained selt. The part of the rules here referred to, is fourthsofthe said appraised value only is bid, such that which respects the sale of land on fieri fa articles, or parts thereof, for which less only is cias. That subject they deem to be of such imbid, shall not be sold: And provided, that no more portance as to merit legislative provision, and shall be exposed to sale than by said appraisenaturally to require it. In departing from the ment will cover the amount of the execution or propriated to carry into effect the objects of this tains the following interesting intelligence. The general principle of the Common law, which does executions, except that in selling the last article lact, and for no other purpose whatever, to be paid not hold land itself to be subject to debts, and in it may overreach said amount, in which case the out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise aprendering land, and all interests in land, liable surplus shall be paid to the defendant whose propriated. for their payment, it does not seem unreasonable erty shall have been sold. But the owner or to provide such guards as may prevent extraor- owners of said property may, by his or their condinary loss and sacrifice. In most, or all the sent in writing, have a further exposure of any States, new and old, where land is subject to debts part of said appraised property, if that, or any some such provisions exist; and in new countries part which has been exposed, shall not be sold as aforesaid; and the said owner or owners may the existing law of Kentucky, the committee un permit, by his or their consent,, the said property, derstand, that, before lands are offered for sale or any part, to be sold for less than three-fourths

"Sec 6. Property, real or personal, or bank made of a sum equal to three fourths, the ap- stock, which shall be liable to be sold by an offipraised value, no sale is to be made. No doubt cer, or by any commissioner or commissioners provisions of this sort may be liable to possible under any order of sale or decree in chancery, shall be appraised and proceeded on in all respects as required by this act in case of proceedlings by execution: and properly mortgaged or conveyed in trust, shall not be sold by any officer or commissioner or commissioners, for less applied to process issuing from the Courts of the than three-fourths of is said appraised value, un-United States; with a provision, however, that less the owner or owners, morigagor or mortgathe appraisers shall be appointed by the court, gors, or person or persons creating the trust, shall

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1827. The attention of the committee has been call- A bill for the Preservation and Civilivation of the Indian Tribes within the United States.

Whereas, the United States are desirous of predjacent to the settlements of their citizens, and of providing for their gradual improvement, and ultimate participation in the advantages of civiliza- shall deem them necessary

ion and free government: by removing the Indians from the operation of those by the creditors, for the equal benefit of all the causes which have occasioned their declension, and by establishing them in a permanent residence. where they may be taught the value of the blessings in Congress assembled. That the third and sixth offered to them, and look forward with confidence sections of an act of the Legislature of the State to a melioration of their physical and moral condi-

ermanent residence for the several tribes of Indians, residing within the limits of any State or Territory, except that part of the territory of Michigan lying West of Lake Huron and Michigan, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to adopt such measures as he may deem most expedient to extinguish the Indian title to a tract of country of sufficient extent, lying West of the Missippi, and not included within any state or territory; and that, after the title is extinguished, he be authorized to lay off the same, at such time and in such manner, as he may deem proper, for the several tribes of Indians for whose permanent for lands now occupied by them.

stead of being appointed, as is provided in said to induce said Indian tribes to emigrate to their SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That in order sections, shall be appointed by the Courts out of proposed residence, and that the means employed, which the process issues, and that they shall be for that may hereafter be employed for their improve sworn to appraise the lands and slaves at their ment and civilization, may have full operation the actual value, in legal money of the United President be, and he is hereby, authorized to pledge the faith of the U S to guarantee to the tribes who may agree to an exchange and removal, an mmutable inalienability of such lands as they may require by such exchange, permanent peace and protection against the intrusion of white settlers, and a continuation of its friendship and aid in imfourth day of February, eighteen hundred and proving their condition, and forming and maintaintwenty four, as provides for ascertaining, by an ling a system of government suited to their circum-

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, That the the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall jointly or severally hold treaties with the teradeep blue tint, similar in appearance to the several tribes whose removal is herein provided for. And whenever the assent of any Indian tribe can be obtained to such removal, provision shall be made as far as practicable, for assigning to them a country distinctly bounded, and also for the expense of their removal, for the aid to be afforded to them

the execution issued on which such land and time for.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, Inarma cases where the proper authorith of any tribe may cases where the proper authorith of any tribe may cases where the proper authorith of any tribe may Kentucky of 1321 referred to in the above bill. the removal of such tribe, it shall be the duty of the

o enter into such arrangements with any individual is of the tribe, and under the directions of the resident to make the necessary provision for the emeval of such individuals. But the arrangemen with such individuals shall in no case affect the ights of the tribe.

SEC. 5 And be it further enacted, That upon : lectaration being made by any Indian or indians o a United States Commissioner or Commissionthe tribe or nation to which such lodian or Indians nay belong, if a willingness to remove, he, she or hall be considered by that act to be under the protection of the United States, and any injury one thereafter to the person or persons of suc Indian or Indians shall subject the offender or offenders committing the same to be presecuted and punished in the same manner, and to the same exon the person or property of a citizen within the

SEC. 6 And be it further enacted, that whenever circumstances shall, in the opinion of the President, render it proper a government shall be organized for the several tribes and individuals who may remove agreeably to this act; and such government property, in money, under the provisions of this three Judges and Secretary, who shall hold their nothing to what has been done in England. from the said Indians, as the President may deem proper. And the President shall have authority to prescribe the rules and regulations for the administration of such government, and to define and dir ect the rights and duties of all the officers who may be employed, and generally to adopt such measbe subject to the approval or rejection of Congress or to such alterations as they may think proper to

> whenever, circumstances may, in the opinion of the of its eventual recovery. President, render such a measure proper, and the assent of such tribes can be obtained thereto.

Sec. 8 And be it further enacted, that the sum

NEW BANKRUPT BILL.

Many of our readers will see with pleasure, and none, we presume, with indifference, that a bill to establish a uniform system of Bunkruptcy. throughout the Union, was yesterday reported to the Senate, by Mr Hayne, of . C. The bill is, of course, very long, and evinces a degree of attention and labor creditable to the Committee. ed in the subject. It is impossible for us now, to find room for any hing like a detailed exposition of its provisions; but, in addition to the reference/mode to the contents of the bill, by Mr. Hayne, in his introductory remarks, the following Arras, where he made in 1002 about 280,000 pounds brief outline of its main objects, is offered to our

The first section declares, in substance, that any Merchant, or other person engaged in commercial pursuits, who shall commit any of the acts of bankraptcy, therein specified, may be declared a bankrupt Farmers, and others, are exempt from the operation of this section.

in each State, of one General Commissioner of Bankruptcy, before whom shall be conducted all questions arising under the law, with the right of appeal to the Courts of the United States, and securing a jury trial, in all cases, where it may ome years ago two men on horseback, stopped be demanded by either party. Special commistate a tavern in one of the lower counties, and after sions are authorised, in all cases where the court remaining there several days they took a walk. were felt at Strasburgh, at five o'clock, on the

rupt, pending the investigation, and for a final al-Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House lowance to him, in proportion to the amount dif Representatives of the United States of America in vided among the creditors. On its finally appear-Songress assembled, That in order to provide a ing that the bankrupt has made a fair and full surrender of his whole estate to his creditors, and has acted throughout with good faith, the bill

bility for existing debts. A great many sections of the bill are devoted to the regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioner and Assignees; and prescribing the course o be pursued by the bankrupt and his black boy, who was lying in the same room, heard creditors. The bill finally provides for the case the infant crying, and called to Mr. Fry, who, of persons, other than traders, who, (though ex- "half-awake and half-asleep," laid his hands on the empt from the operation of the first section of the child's feet, and finding they were cold, wrapped residence it is intended, and to exchange the same bili, are permitted, on the application of the them in the bed clothes, and again fell asleep. creditors, and with their own consent, to become bankrupts - Nat Intelligencer.

DOMESTIC.

REMARKABLE SPRING. At 12 miles distant from Taitenasse, the new | Mr. Fry, heard them running from the bed. capital of Floridia, is the Big Spring, the source of Wakulla river. This celebrated fountain is one low its source, it becomes so much obstructed by country--Indiana Intelligencer. flags and river weeds that it is with great difficulty that a boat can be propelled up the stream; sudden ly this immense spring breaks upon the eye. It is bearly one mile in length and of circular form. President shall, by and with the advice and consent. The water is almost as transparent as air itself. It is of an unfathom able cepth, which gives the wawater in the Gulph Stream. It is stated that; plumb has drawn 250 fathoms of line without find ing any bottom. After arriving in the centre of the spring in a small boat upon a clear day, the appearance of the azure vault above, and the blue epth below, gave rise to a succession of the most ingular ideas. It appeared after abstracting the surrounding foliage from the mind, that we were suspended in the immense regions of space. water is highly impregnated with decomposed imestone; which gives it that extremely transpar ent appearance which can only be accounted to y supposing that water impregnated with calcareus substanceds has much less refractive powers for ight than water in a state of purity. The temper ture of the water is very low, even in the warm st weather it has an icy appearance. It has however a nauseous taste by being highly impregnated

Ufor good cause shewn, and, of course, after two | Commissioners or Indian agent, pwith the sulphuret of line. On the north side of by the Spanish superintendent, that the expedition this spring, a beautiful hammook rises gently from the water: This is the site of the former English Factory for the Indian trade, while this country was under the British crown, and alterwards the residence of the celebrated Ambrister, who was executed during the Seminole campaign. This fountain is fed from the subteraneau sources water isssue from the bowels of the earth with nocredible force, rising in the centre with the violence of boiling ers, or to the Indian Agent residing near or with water. Some idea may be formed of the power with which it gushes from the earth, by its displaying a column of water more than 250 fathous in hey, upon earching their names for that object, height, and removing with violence the water on he surface. This spring is about 12 miles from St Marks, and about 20 from the ocean.

PAPER.

Experiments are daily made to reduce the original cost of merchandise. In numerous articles tent, as though the offence had been perpetrated success has attended experiment; however little has yet been done to reduce the expense of manufacturing paper; an article in constant demand, and of which such immense quantities are daily consamed. Some successful experiments on this important subject have recently been made by an Italian by the name of Broxetti, to produce paper from inmacerated hemp stalks; and it also appears shall be administered by a Governor who shall that still more successful ones have been made unbe sworn to act impartially, in the valuation of hold his office for the term of three years, and by der the direction of Professor Silvani; but this is act, any two of whom shall be sufficient to make offices for the term of four years-they shall be ap writer in the Boston Palladium states that he has in and consent of the Senate, and the Governor shall paper, which he saw manufactured in England a receive a salary of —— dollars, each of the few months ago from pine shavings only. The tex-Judges a salary of ——— dollars, and the Secretary a salary o --- dollars, to be paid quarter tured from the ordinary materials. The discovery yearly out of the Treasury of the United States, was patented in England in June last. This sounds and there shall be a Legislative council and such very much like the project of Old Handy in the

FROM THE RAILEIGH REGISTER.

A singular occurrence happened in this vicinity a few days ago, which we mentioned by way of caution to careless nurses A negro woman having left her child, about six weeks old, on the floor effect the great object of the United States in this er, she was soon recalled by the cries ofher infant. effort to improve the condition of the Indians. A hog perceiving the door open, had made hold to but for the intervention of the mother, would no loubt have killed it .- As it was, the integument of the brain, called we believe, by physicians, dura mater was entirely exposed, and though the little

SUGAR FROM BEETS.

The bulletia of the society in France for the enof --- dollars be, and the same is hereby, ap- encouraging National Industry, for July last, conperserverance of M Chaptal, the president, in his efforts to encourage the manufacture of sugar from the standard of his country .- Virg. Gazette. Beets, has completely succeeded and it is expected that France will soon be able to produce sufficient of this article for her own consumption. It is asserted in the most positive manner, that sugar from beets and sugar from canes, are precisely the same substances. It is acknowledged that the cultivation of bects is very beneficial to land, in prepar-162. ingit for a wheat crop; and after the sacharine matter is extracted, the root is excellent food for the cattle. Besides the produce of sugar the manutacturer obtains also molasses, which give a conand deserving the thanks of all who are interest- siderable quantity of brandy-and in the manufacture great numbers of workmen find employment ed calves, two of which are yet living. The same in the dull months of the year. Marshal the duke cow about ten months age had four calves at one of Ragusa, presented at the last exhibition, many fine loaves of sugar made from beets at the factory of sugar from this vegetable by an excellent prowish to be informed on the subject. He obtains from 10 parts of beets, 5 parts of sugar, and 4 of molasses. One hectare of land (2 1 2.) planted with beets, give him 3000 pounds of sugar, or 1200 peunds per acre.* M. de Beaujen, of Bellor (Orne) has simplified the fabrication of this sugar in such a manner, that it may be made in common The next sections provide for the appointment, families. A factory is established at Point a Mousson, (Menrthe) by Messrs. Mason and Andres.

*The Society awarded to Mr C a gold medal.

A CURIOUS RACE WHERE BOTH PARTIES WIN. When they returned they appeared to be in a ter- morning of December 23, particularly by the When a person is found to be a bankrupt, his rible passion about the speed of their borses; each And whereas, these objects can be attained only whole estate is to be vested in assignees, chosen of them swearing that his horse could beat; at last they agreed to run a race, and he whose horse creditors. Various provisions are made, in oth- landlord go along to give the word Go as well as to er parts of the bill, with the object of securing to witness the race; to which the landlord assented. creditors the whole estate of the bankrupt. Pro- Next day they both got ready for the race, went vision is then made for the support of the bank- to the starting and the landlord gave the word, Go -off they went at full speed but they have not yet returned to tell the result-query, who had to pay HI was upon this express condition that the piece

> CHARLESTOWN, (IA.) FEB. 25. A singular and melancholy circumstance took has acted throughout with good faith, the bill place in this county, about six or eight days since, provides for his discharge from all further had at the house of Mr. John Fry. The precise par ticulars attending this circumstance, we have not been able to collect, but our informant states them, in substance, as follows: Some time after Mr. Fry and his wife, together with their infant child, about Nothing more was thought of, until the next morn ing, when, to their atmost astonishment, the child was a lifeless corpse. On examination, it appear ed that the flesh was eaten from off its face, head and temple, so as to cause its death; and that it was undoubtedly done by what are called "NOR WAY RATS," as the boy, at the time he called to

> The above circumstance ought to be a sufficient inducement, for persons whose premises are infes of the greater natural coriosities in the United ted with those troublesome and dangerous inhabit-States. Ascending the river about one mile be- ants, to use extra exertions to rid them from the

GUESS WORK. When I see children frequently ransacking neighboring orchards and carrying away fruit, I guess their parents share the booty with them. When I see a woman destitute of shoes, I gues it is her husband's fault-but when I see a man with her next door neighbor, might have corrected attered clothes, I guess it is the fault of his wife. hands in his pockets rattling a few pieces of silver,' I guess he has his inventory with him.

When I hear parents slandering their neighbors guess their children will " go and do likewise." When I see a man frequently lounging about a public house, or a drain shop, I guess he either is or oon will be a nuisance to the neighborhood. When I see, (in our periodical journals) the

printer's dun I guess there is just cause for it Norristown Herald. In a debate in the legislature of Rhode Island, a

nember in favor of lotteries, said they were anthorized by scripture, and that the prophet Jonah

from England engaged in search og for the treasures on board the galleons sunk in Vigo Bay daring the reign of planp V. had succeeded in fishing up a number of articles, among them six large silver waiters, and two very large vases, having on hem the French arms. One of the vases, was of silver, and the other earthenware, both of superior workmanship. Labores at the diving bell, were in high expectation of succeeding in their enterprize, State Journal

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. G.

It appears that the Spaniards, are, at length, a-ware of the dangers to be apprehended from the present contest with their former colonies. orcements have been sent to the only country of mportance, which acknowledges their sway in the New World; and it is probable that applications for aid have been made to one or more of the mem, bers of the Holy Alliance. What will be the answer of the latter, it is difficulty to say precisely; yet, one thing is certain, that much time must e. apse before any thing effectual can be done for Ferdinand VII. In the meanwhile, Columbia and Mexico are assembling fleets and armies: and a few weeks may see the island of Cuba invaded, if not or quereu.

We are more than baif disposed to think that this same island of Cuba is destined to cut an important figure in the succeeding history of the new hemisphere. It may be likened unto a torch of discord, at which the maritime powers of Europe and America shall kindle the flames of war. There are already several competitors; more or less disposed to secure Cuba to themselvess and, it is not easy to imagine, how their conflicting pretenions are to be reconciled or neutralized.

We shall continue to look for interesting news by almost every arrival from Havana.

Mercantile Advertiser.

In our Epitome, the reader will find Massachusetts claims of the U.S. about half a million of dollars. What a pity for these high minded politicians, they have forgotton the altitude taken by Governor Strong last war when he refused the U. S. the militia of Massachusetts-he defied the President and paralized the exertions of the govern. And a report shall annually be made to Congress enter, and either from the desire of gratifying his ment to wage a successful war against his friends—of all the proceedings under this act, all which shall love of mischief or his appetite, bit a piece from its head two inches in length and one in bredth, and party, that he could protect that Commonwealth, and he desired no interference from the general government-this account now demanded arose from his culpable proceedings, and we must hope there is virtue enough in Congress to reject the claim now and at all times. Massachusetts by her disaffection encouraged the enemy to continue his depredations, and consequently involved the country in millions of dept and occasioned the loss of many valuable lives; to pay the expenses of her folly would be to encourage other members of the confederacy in an unconstitutional resistance in time of war, when every patriot should rally around

> FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD. VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. The engrossed bill, "authorising Thomas Jeffer-

son to dispose of his property by lottery" passed the House of Delegates on Saturday, ayes 125, noes RAPID INCREASE.

A cow, the property of James Daugherty at the mill of Mr Adams, about three miles east of this borough, had on Thursday last, four perfectly formtime; she is not yet five years old and has had nine calves!!!! Beat this ye Obio boasters. [IND PA WHIG

A cow belonging to Mr Silas Stratton, of Sulliof sugar from this vegetable by an excellent pro-cess, which he communicates (reely to all who was a few days ago, delivered of five calves, all wish to be informed on the subject. He obtains from 10 parts of least 5 parts of course of the calves of the subject. a fox .- A match for the above.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER. A young man named Metcalf recently undertook for a bet of 200 sovereigns, to run 12 miles in 72 minutes. He won the match by 27 seconds, having performed the first ten miles in 59 minutes 22 sec

Letters from the north of Europe, and filled with details of the disasters occasioned by the storms. The North Sea, has burst through the little tongue men on horseback, stopped of and which united the provinces of Thy and Harsyssel. Considerable shocks of an earthquake watchmen on the tower of the cathadral. pretended that a remarkable whistling noise was heard in the atmosphere a few hours before.

> At the Theatre of Konigstadt, at Berlin, a kind of petty farce has recently been performed, in which Napolicon Bonaparte appears, followed by De Roustan and General Bertrand. He does not utter a word, but gives the order for battle by a sign: was approved by the consorship; but the sensation produced by the exact imitation of his person was so powerful, that a second representation was forbidden.

> FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE. It is stated that the Virginia representatives who voted in favor of the bill for a convention to alter the constitution of that state, represented a population 205,640; while those who were opposed to it

represented only 215,305.

A poor woodcutter in the neighborhood of Coquimbo has discovered a very rich silver mine, which is expected to be more productive than the mine of Potosi.[1B

A Mr Chapman, is meeting with great success in New York in relieving persons laboring under im-peded articulation. Snowden's Advocate says peded articulation. Snowden's Advocate says "we have seen and conversed with three gentlemen who had been cared by Dr Chapman one of them in five days, and the others in eight or tendays, They conversed with the greatest fluency, and with as much correctnes of prenunciation as any other person can do."[18

[From the New-York Statesman.] Female Patriotism .- In the speech of Mr. PEARGE on the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, he mentioned the under petticoat of Mrs. Bailey, of Stonington, instead of Groton, the scene of her patriotic heroism. (Mr. Barber, Mr. P.) The introduction of so singular on ar-When I see a dandy strutting about, with his sticle in a Congressional debate, might excite a smile, unless accompanied by an explanation .-In 1814, when Commodore Decatur's squadron was blockaded by Commodore Hardy, Stonington was attacked by the enemy, and gained immortal honor by repulsing them. Attacks were also threatened on New-London and Decatur, daily. nightly, and hourly, either in earnest or by way of harrassing diversion. On one occasion, the hostile ships were within half an hour's sail of New-London. The forts and lines were manned there and at Groton, half a mile distant on the opposite side of the river. In the urgency of the ase, two 18 or 24 pounders which were unoccuwas concerned in drawing one.

It was announced at Madrid on the 1st of Dec. pied, were taken by the citizens not on duty, and

roe, on his tour through Connecticut, was intro was also repeated to Lafayette on his visit to dote.

超型型型型及

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1826.

A publication in the Reporter of the 6th inst signed "A Fayette Farmer," unhesitatingly states, that "the judge breakers have put into circulation a Petition to the governor, praying his excellency, most humbly, to convene the legislature, that a com-PROMISE COURT may be established &c." We think it due to the party intended to be calumniated by this Fayette Farmer as well as to candor to state, that the first intimation we ever had of an intention to petition the governor to call a meeting of the legislature, was from an enemy to the reorganizing law, and a friend to the old court; that a few days afterwards we were applied to by four as respectable gentlemen of the old court party as any in the state, and possessing political taleuts inferior to none, to print a ream of these petitions to be to none, to print a ream of these petitions to be constitution alike cause. & passion tyrannies over circulated through the state, and to give it a place Justice. And the patriot who, for a moment, rein the Kentucky Gazette all which was done at their particular request and at their proper costs. In addition to this, we were directed to forward when vice triumphs over virtue and passion exer our paper containing the petition to 30 gentlemen ciscs uncontrolled dominion over the understand (not our subscribers) and whose names were furnish ling. Then it is, that the good man; although sinkad us, to be paid for by the old court party, with for the weakness of others. But when a whole comwhich we also complied. We are well assured that munity seem to be thrown off their guard by the the gentlemen who procured the petitions to be turbulence of their own feelings-when the rights printed and circulated, had no other than honest views to bring about an amiable adjustment of political differences in the state, upon principles fair save them from sinking. And if he falls in the e and honourable to both the contending parties .- fort he nobly falls; but if he succeeds he will be We are anxious that their purpose should be ac- I will not be called presumptions, if amid the gencomplished; - svery one who is disposed to op- eral confusion, I invoke the people to deliberate pose such an adjustment, cannot be deemed a friend | well, before they advance upon dangers yet untried to order or to his country.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Court, relative to the decease of Mr Justice Todd, were moved, and ordered by the Court to be entered on the minutes.

The ship Marianna Flora, &c. Appellants, vs. United States, &c. Appellees.

The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Webster, for the appellees, and by Mr. Em-met, in reply, for the Appellants, &c.

ster, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney General, in be a stop to all this confusion?

WM. WIRT, Chairman.

FOR THE GAZETTE. TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

"Pacificator" again attempts to address you upon a subject the most important and interesting perhaps that has engaged your attention for many years. And however much, the views I gave you in the last Gazette may be abused, and perverted, yet I am conscious that they were bottomed upon honest feelings, and arose from an ardent wish to promote the general good, by calming the tumult and disorder which seem to have almost unsettled the very foundations of the Government. It is folly in us now to ask, by what party was this tumult created! The on'y question should be, how can it be settled? Wise men, who see the mischief, should immediately strive to remedy the evil. Delay and idle deliberation in such cases are sometimes followed by misfortunes which for a long time retard the progress of improvement, and cripple the enterprising spirit of the people. As for myself although I may be mistaken in my sentiments upon this subject, yet I know that I am not mistaken in I am anxious for the glory of the state, and for the public good, to see its citizens once more interchange those friendly feeling which sweeten society, and bless it with the smile of peace. I wish to see the trumpet tongue of scandal husbed in the land, and all the malignantstormy feelings which faction produces, banished far distant from our borders! Look around you

ken to finish ammention for them. In the constant state of alarm that existed, the dry goods had been removed from the stores, and the cloth-which the property of private and peaceful men is ing from the houses in the village, for fear of a exposed by the present deranged administration of repetition of its fate in 178), when it was burnt and plundered. Paper being found insufficient by a speaking the language of bitter—unyielding of lasting and of honourable fame? Is there one who might have that also. Major Smith, present high sheriff of the county, gave his drawers for the same purpose. The petticoat, however, was not made into cartridges by the gallant volunteers who made a standard of it declaring they would be continued to the first the bappiness of a great people to become the play-thing of passion, and to be sacrificed without ceremony by those who may struggle for office! It so, then the surest plan to effect it, will be continued to the first limit to the first limit in the surest plan to effect it, will be continued to the first limit in the property of the county for the same purpose. not made into cartridges by the galiant volunteers office! If so, then the surest plan to effect it, will people "zealous of good works," and when the Cloths, oss'd: Hatters' Trimmings Cotton, Silk & Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Soie disorders of the Worsted Hose and Gloves; Ribbons, Cloth, Shoe Breast and Lungs, the whore Medicines are recomhight under it to the last drop of their blood, ra- is the privilge of the free to bring disgrace upon ther than strike it to the enemy. President Mon-themselves whenever they prefer it to honour and to become slaves, so soon as they are tired of freedom. But I sincerely pray that Kentucky may dom. But I sincerely pray that Kentucky may may also repeated to Lafavette on his visit to hopeless; and my efforts, however feeble shall at that place and seeing the heroine of the anec- all times be exerted to prevent so sad a catastrophe

tion of Justice. And when men of unimpassioned reason set at the helm and controll the great machinery of Government, no danger is to be apprehended. Then the powerful and the weakthe rich and the poor-the Federalist and the Republican are all equally subject to just power and equally certain of protection. Then no mancan have a separate claim upon favour en account o his political influence or opinions. But the rights of every citizen are equally respected and all bow with equal, readiness to undisputed decrees and treat with becoming respect the great tribunals of the Commonwealth. Thus situated, the people are happy-contented and peaceful. For what more can they wish, than to be governed by those laws which they have enacted and to be controlled by the decisions of that court which they have

clothed with undisputed authority? But whose rights are secure when reason sinks amid the general tumult and party spirit, with demoniac fury, lashes on the people to deeds of desperation? Who then can say that his property or reedom is safe from interruption when there are no settled principles by which they can be protected? Respect for the laws and reverence for the flects upon the countless evils to which it drives a Government, must tremble for its safety and its honour. There are times in all human beings ing under his own infermities, drops a tear of pity I will say to them in the language of "Holy writ," "Come and let us reason together

The condition of suitors at this time is painful in the extreme. Property to an immense amount is depending before the Appellate Court; and as only Tuesday, February 21.

The Resolutions of the Bar, and officers of the that all decisions given by the other are illegal and not binging upon the parties. Appeals are some times taken to both Courts; in which case the person who succeeds must return home loaded with expense equalling if not exceeding the amount succ for. And in a variety of instances the Defendant refuses to appear in the Court to which the Appeal may have been taken, because he honestly believes that it was taken to the wrong Court. But in the such is the demand for Tobatto Seed, that it is against John M'Clure and Wm. Griffth, Def'ts

20th day of February, Anno Domini 1326, Mr. All the property which at this time may be given Attorney General Wirt being called to the Chair, to you by the decrees of one court may hereafter the following resolves were proposed by Mr Web- be taken from you by the decrees of the other. Then why will you endanger all that you hold dear! The home you now possess may be taken from your absence of that, have been known to substitute fessed against him—And it is further ordered, that and that the public participate in our opinion we Resolved, That the members of this Bar, and children when you are gone and some cunning, pulverized decayed wood, and dispose of it to the a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorised have resolved to undertake their publication, in a Officers of the Court, feel sensibly the loss which heighty stranger drive them pennyless upon the uninformed af genuine little pear-tree. this Court and the Country has sustained, in the world. The store you lay up for old age and for death of the Hon. Thomas Todd, late a Judge of the winter of life may be robbed by some mercenary and hungry being who fattens and preys upon the folly and weakness of mankind. For no principles virtues and talents of the deceased, and their of jurisprudence can be settled during the continusense of the loss which the community has sustained by his death, the members of this Bar, and the Officers of the Court, will wear the many the ma and the Officers of the Court, will wear the u- it can be so easily prevented? Why will freemen sual badge of mourning, for the sesidue of the subject themselves to so much danger, when they have the power to settle every difficulty and to put

half of the Bar, and Onicers of the Court, do res The circuit judges-sheriffs and clerks are also pectfully move the Court, that the foregoing resolutions may be entered on the minutes of its proing they are denounced by one party or the other, and perhaps by both. And the duties they have to who all lived together in the village of Pollatzka, perform in these times of trouble must be to them which the Empress Catharine the Second caused extremely embarrassing. And see what a diversity of practice it has introduced into the country.
Almost every district seems to be governed by a 163 year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the distinct code of laws. In one county you see the enjoyment of the most robust health. orders of one court recognized by all its officers; when if you just cross the line, you will see the orders of the same court ridiculed and contemned, while the decrees of the other are willingly obeyed. Pass further on and you will see the judge obeying the sense of the taxable male inhabitants of the COFFEE, one court—the clerk another and perhaps the sher iff obeying both. And see also how these officers subject themselves to almost endless prosecution. For hereafter, their acts may be declared void and a jury may find them guilty of trespass and punish bove resolution. them with heavy damages. All their official acts may be inquired into and be pronounced illegal. These facts will be so many fruitful sources of litigation bereafter. Law suits will multiply by hon dreds and a few men may flourish on the spoil. But the great body of the people for whose benefit, governments were created will be led "like the fatted sheep," to slaughter. And why will they permit this state of affairs to continue any longer? why will they suffer their government to be thus controuled according to the different feelings of every man that fitls an office? Shall their sovereignty be thus trampled on, and their laws be resisted or o beyed just as the feelings of men may operate upon them! If so; then are laws useless and governmen out an empty name.

Suppose that an execution at this time should and what is there to please the eye, or gladden the issue from the New Court against a friend of the esqrs. are appointed to contract for building a sesoul of the Patriot? Look to the future and calmother Party; would be suffer his property to be sold cond wing to the Lunatic Asylum of the same ly reflect upon the melancholly prospect which it under it, when he believes that the court is uncon And although many have cried out that stitutional and of course without the power to issue "all is well." yet they must convince my under such a decree. No; he will resist it, even at the bastanding of the fact, and disprove the abundant tes- | zard of his life. And such will be the fate of detimony which surrounds me, before my apprehen | crees issuing from the old court against any of its sions can be fulled to sleep. I see much to regret political enemies. The result must be evident to

in the past and much to mourn over in the present; all. The wheels of instice "must either be entirely; manufed or an old breast-work, and measures ta-but the picture which rises before me, and diplays stopped or be reddened with the blood of the cit-ken to manufact in the blood of the cit-to my imagination those scenes of future trouble to zens they will have to cross. Then why do not the

for curtridges, dannel was sought for and very little found. In this cruical emergency, with the enemy almost within gunshot, Mrs Bailey, wife of Capt, Elijah Bailey, postmaster, a genuine daughter of seventysix, who had remained firm at ther post, loosened and kicked of her flannel, bidding them take it in defence of her country, and many them to the country and the repose of 600,000 people be interrupted to elevate a few men to office, and to gratify the views of packed of the repose of 600,000 people be interrupted to elevate a few men to office, and to gratify the views of packed of her flannel, bidding them take it in defence of her country, and ding them take it in defence of her country, and mentioned for this purpose to the language of bitter—unyielding of lasting and of honourable fame? Is there one who supposition. I see two sets of men contending for the wishes to raise his reputation npon the public good and to die with the imperishable honours of a Patricountry and the proposition of lasting and of honourable fame? Is there one who supposition. I see two sets of men contending for the wishes to raise his reputation npon the public good and to die with the imperishable honours of a Patricountry and the proposition of lasting and of honourable fame? Is there one who supposition. I see two sets of men contending for the wishes to raise his reputation npon the public good and to die with the imperishable honours of a Patricountry and the public good.

In this cruical emergency, with the centwo state of this cruical emergency, with the centwo state of the public good.

In this cruical emergency, with the centwo state of the public good.

In this cruical emergency, with the centwo state of the public good.

In this cruical emergency, with the centwo state of the with the imperishable honours of a Patricountry and to die with the imperishable honours of a Patricountry and to die with the imperishable honours of a Patricountry and to die with the imperishable honours of a Patricountry and to die with the i commotion. And whoever in these unhappy times will nobly lay aside the bitter feelings which aniif any other garment would be of service, they ment instituted for this purpose—to be thrown into mate the partizan and honestly strive to allay the and figured Mull Jaconet and Book Muslius, fig. turbulence of party pride and harmonize the people will be bailed as a patriot in after ages.

Where too, lot me ask, sleeps the peaceful, christian spirit of the community? For they are a Cotion Shawls, Silk Gauze and Thule Bolting spirit of the christian, it gives him a command over his passions and peace becomes the first impulse of his heart and follows upon his footsteps. Then let him recommend the spirit of mutual forbearance and " charity which covereth a multitude of faults, and thus aid in giving peace to an agonized country all times be exerted to prevent so sau a cannot be and to stop the current of public opinion when following the mad career of violence and of passion. It is the peace maker."

PACIFICATOR.

CONGRESS AT PANAMA.

The primary topics to which the attention of the representatives in the congress at Panama will be directed, are these, as enumerated by the writers in the South American newspapers, and quoted in the N. A. Review.

1. To form a solemn compact, or league, by which the states, whose representatives are present, will be bound to unite in prosecuting the war against their common enemy, Old Spain, or any other powers, which shall assist Spain in her hestile designs, or in any otherwise assumes the attitude of any enemy.

2. To draw up and publish a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers.

3. To form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable noth to the confederated states and to their allies.

4. To consider the expediency of combining the forces of the republics, to free the Islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba from the yoke of Spain, and in such case, what contingent each ought to contribute for this end.

5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coasts of

6. To determine whether these measures shall also be extended to the Canary and Philipine islands.

7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the president of the United States, respecting any ulterior designs of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American governments.

8. To settle by common consent, the principles of those rights of nations which are in their nature controvertible.

9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of our hemisphere which have obtained, or shall obtain their independence, but them are prizes of Ten Dollars each. Drawing whose independence, has not been recognized by will be continued again next week-fickets still any European or American power, as was for remain at Ten Dollars.
many years the case with Hayti many years the case with Hayti.

WOODEN NUTMEGS OUT DONE.

met, in reply, for the Appellants, &c.

end this very Court may be established as the Constitutional court of the Country. Men may spend deadily disposed of at a dollar per gill. An institutional court of the Country has sold, within the Court when at last it may be overthrown and all its suppreme Court of the United States, in the Court when at last it may be overthrown and all its possible of the Court when at last it may be overthrown and all its possible of the Court when at last it may be overthrown and all its possible of the Court when at last it may be overthrown and all its possible of the Court when at last it may be overthrown and all its possible of the Court when at last it may be overthrown and all its possible of the Court when at last it may be established as the Court when the country of his intellect, the accuracy of the Def'ts.

This day came the Country has sold, within the last six or eight weeks, seed to the amount of his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and it appears the court of the Court and it appears to the deadily disposed of at a dollar per gill.

An in
This day came the Country has sold, within the deadily disposed of at a dollar per gill. An in
This day came the Country has sold, within the deadily disposed of at a dollar per gill. An in
This day came the Country has sold, within the deadily disposed of at a dollar per gill. An in
This day came the Country has been deadily disposed of at a dollar per gill. An in
This day came the Country has been deadily disposed of the and the right has a deadily disposed Seed-they will sell them mullen seed, and in the

> The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire published at St Petersburgh, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Polosk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus He had been a soldier in the thirty years war; at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 133 descendants

T a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington March 2nd 1826. March 2nd 1826. Resolved that the assessors be directed to take TEA Town of Lexington on the experiency of petition- SUGAR, ing the Legislature for an act of incorporation: And the Clerk is directed to request the Editors RAISINS, of the newspapers in Lexington to publish the a. FIGS,

A true extract from the Records

Att H. I. BODLEY CBTTL. A CONTANT SUPPLY OF SADDLE TREES WILL be kept at Mr JOHNBRYAN & and Son's Saddlershop on Main street, Lexington where saddlers may be supplied at all times. JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826-10-tf. NOTICE.

OHN W. HUNT and RICHARD HIGGINS cond wing to the Lunatic Asylum of the same size and workmanship of the first. Any person or persons desirous of undertaking the building, are requested to make specific proposals in writing im-

By order of the Board of Commissioners. exington March 10-1826-3t

AUGUION. ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. The 17th and 18th March,

Will be sold BY DANIEL BRADFORD,

N assortment of Merchardize, being the stock of a retail store, consisting of Broad Gloths and Cassimer's Pelise Cloths, 3 & 4 point Blankets, Cotton Plaids, assorted; Callicoes Ginghams do; Furniture Calicoes do; Muslins and Gingham Robes, Silk Stripe Russia Drilling, do; Black Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stripes. Thread, Silk and Cotton Leno; Silk and Crape Shawie, Handkerchiefs, Linnen Cambrics, plain nred Silks, Bombazetts, Brown Holland, Vestings American and India Nankins, Dimity, Sewing ilk, Italian and Canton Crapes, Bandana Hdkfs, Worsted Hose and Gloves; Ribbons, Cloth, Shoe Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes, and a variety of otherarticles too tedious to mention.



OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST OF FIRST DRAWING TENTH CLASS Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Sat

urday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

	utuay a	itein	uou las	it, a	140 010	CK, I	. 111.	
14	1009	15	2222	20	3270	15	4323	20
23	16	15	82		88		6	
35	38		82 332		300		37	
51	1140	15	57		93		58	20
67	51		98		401		65	
49	1232 37		486		15		75	
9	37	15	92		23		.424	
115	50 68		506	15	7		7	20
			12		9		48	20
	99		43		54		57	
80	1351	500	61		531		73	
2	76		63		699		9	
83			88		30		503	
223	8		609		704		16	
42	15 531		36		5		21	20
9	4		5		0		36	
63	7		771		22		41	
308	614		82		33		. 56	
30			813		38		9	
	15 50	20			40		610	
9	15 82		65	50	923	50	16	
66	91		70		24		38	
401	20 721		902	20	35		69	
3	50 832		3		51		74	
46	42		7		7		96	
	9		9		74		798	
	91		12		4035	15	983	
51	20 953	100	48		110		. 90	
			69	076	40 85		5002	20
98	75		3041		85		58	
	15 70		79		91	15	111	15
	50 3		159		93	50	19	
	91		85		98		28	
	2019		98		200		36	
13			204		18		48	
37			5		28		79	
	20 131		11				20'	
880	60	15	26		.78		79	15
93			56		308	00	87	
974	4		57		21	20	88	
CX 1	1							-

The numbers above having no amounts against

State of Kentucky, Grant Circuit Sct. November Term 1825. An Ohio paper, in noticing the great increase of Tobacco planting in that state, informs us, that

informed that some of the wooden nutmeg folks, the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, genius and cultivated talents are to be found, exhave seized the opportunity of speculating, but therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the cept in the ephemeral newspapers of the day, which instead of supplying the people with Tobacco, said Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before few have preserved, and which are now inaccessicontinued to next Term.

A Copy Attest, H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C. S Payne & Frazer, Attornies for Compt's. February 3 1926-5-9w

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND



Joseph Bruen,

Store.

MAIN STREET, MAIN STREET,
AS just received the following GOODS, viz.
SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not

pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS, --ALSO,--

GROCERIES RICE, PEPPER, MUSTARD, INDIGO. STARCH, ALSPICE. HONEY, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE. CINMAMON, SOAP, CANDLES. SALTS,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS. London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, French Brandy, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING, RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, best Fepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes hat the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Carden Seeds

JOSEPH BRUEN. Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825 .- 48-15

FRESH MY DICINES.

JOHN NORTON.

ASjust received from the East-ward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he off-

n holesale and Retail; together with a general assortment

of Panets Dye Stuffs, Petent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Swaim's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and University of the Control of Main and University of Main and Main an ner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court

BUTLERS Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Care of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1-each.
Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, March 1st 1826-9-tf

STRAYED,

ROM Captain Barbee's Stable in Lexington on the 13th inst. two

A LARGE BOAN, ont at the present season would more

eadily oe taken for a bay is about sixteen hands high, has a tolerable long tail, roman nose and is a natural trotter, carries himself handsomely, by a close examination a scar may be seen extending from the top of his withers down his right shoulder, his hoofs considerably creased by founders, had but one shoe on when he escaped, and was tender

The other a SMALL BAY,

low necked, carries his tail low, and was shod all round; neither is any where marked with white, Any person giving information of, or delivering said horses or either of them at Captain Barbees, shall be liberally rewarded for their trou-

SAML S. PORTER. Feb. 27th 1826-9-3t



Lancasterian Seminary.

THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next. Tuttion fees will be in gold

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l. February 22 1826-8-tf

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

The Speeches

HENRY CLAY, In the Congress of the United States, from 1810 to 1824, inclusive.

FEW individuals in our country have performed a more important part in its political relations, or attracted more universal attention than Henry Clay. For fifteen years he has filled the most conspicuous stations in the gift of his country, and the history of his public career is essentially associated with that of the nation. To him, more than to any other individual now living, may be attributed that system of policy which has secured our present prosperity, so greatly exalted our character, and so extensively dufinsed our reputation. To his Speechles in Congress we may look as the sources of the most influential and beneficial acts of our Federal Government for several years past,-acts which have laid the foundations of the glory and prosperity of his country, and which have reared an imper-

the first day of our next May Term and answer the ble to the great mass of society. Believing that Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for conthese excellent speeches are worthy of preservition News paper published in this State two months form more convenient for general use, and better successively as the law directs; and the cause is calculated to diffuse their benefits, than that in which they are now to be found.

The work which we propose to publish will comprise the following speeches delivered by Mr(lay, all of which refer to subjects of general interest, and which can never be read without instruction and delight by the peliticians of our country, even after many succeeding generations shall have pass 1 In support of our limits of Louisiana to the

2 On the renewal of the Bank Charter-1811. 3 On the bill to raise an additional Military

Force-1311. 4 Increase of the Navy-1812. 5 On the New Army bill-1813. 6 On the Seminole War-1813.

7 On the proposition to recognize Buenos Ayres and South America -- 1813. 8 On the Tariff-1820. 9 Outfit of Ministers to South America-1820.

10 On the Spanish Treaty-1820. 11 In support of an American System for the protection of Industry-1724.

12 On internal Improvements-1824 18 On the Greek Revolution-1824

We cannot doubt but that the public will extend a liberal patropage to the proposed work, and we pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared on or part, to render it entirely worthy of their ap-

TERMS.

This work will be neatly printed on a new type and the best paper that can be procured in the Western country: It will contain between 400 and 500 pages octavo, and the price to subscribers will be \$2, specie, percopy, well bound and letter-ed, and A PORTRAIT of Mr Clay:

Persons who hold subscription papers will please forward a list of the names, and retain the subscription papers for further subscriptions, by the 20th of April, to A G Hodges, or Joseph G Norwood, (publishers,) Lexington, Ky.

Persons who will obtain and become rese ponsible for ten subscribers, shall receive the eleventh copy gratis:

Lexington, Feb, 15, 1826: Printers throughout the United States will confin favor on the publishers, by giving the above a few

Subscriptions received at this office;

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.



POET'S CORNER.

FROM THE OLIVE BRANCH. Again the trump of discord sounds Relentless, near and far Again are faction's busi'd hounds Loud bellowing civil war; And e're another year of strife Shall end in peace to all. Perhaps beneath the assassin's knife

May other worthies fall, Does not some pow'rful agent spur-Some desparate men conspire-Some dark mysterious spirit stir The work of blood and fire? Does not some nest offiends unseen,

Their plans of mischief form! Does party zeal or private spleen Work singly in the storm? Could such a train of awful crimes To casualty belong,

The men, the objects, and the times, Would strike suspicion strong. Still terror reigns with treason base, And faction lends her hand, To bring convulsion and disgrace On this devoted land;

Already justice cries aloud, The broken laws give way, Ungoverned rage infects the crowd, And daggers rule the day, And ne'er will litigation end

Nor law from doubts be free, While lawyers make the laws, and bend Their force to ev'ry fee. Our Constitution nobly stands, The work of generous hearts, But shows the touch of lawyer hands, Perplexed io various parts.

The bond that should all hearts unite, Divides and vexes more, And keeps the strife 'twixt power and right, Forever in a roar.
The social bond is tied so stack That knaves will go astray, While honest men to bring them back

Slip out some nearer way. I dread the law's prepond'ring tribe, For dangerous will they be, While money has the pow'r to bribe And set the guilty free. Not freedam's boast, nor pride of health, Nor honor's laws controul,

'Tis wealth, ficticious, spurious wealth, That subjugates the soul. It is not wealth that comes too light, But few its value find, 'Till halfenjoyed it takes its flight And leaves remorse behing, 'Tis trash, the sire of pride, and trash

And artificial need; It stings our appetites for cash, But makes us poor indeed. Ambition false, and envy vain, Turn ev'ry plessing sour, And keep us ever on the strain For things beyond our pow'r. The dull pursuits of civil life Our daring aouis disdain, And deep in speculative strife, Dispise all moderate gain.

Our gallant rage for honor dear In pride of office ends. Our flattering titles fast I fear
To kingly glory tends,
Commanders brave have we—in show,

Who battle never saw, And judges wise, who scarcely know The language of the law; And here I might your pride alarm, Ye knaves of low degree.

But rav'ning wolves do greater barm, So nibbling rats go free. Now let us compromise our broils, The joys of peace to prove, te true knights devote our To Liberty and love.

A PRINTERS APOLOGY, FOR ASKING HIS SUBSCRIBER'S TO PAY FOR THE PAPER ·Out of wood-and clothing scant-Dry goods due for-hats in want-Children fretful-wife complaining-Credit difficult sustaining-Notes to manage-discount rare-Debt enough-can't live on air-Though I would by no means nun ye-Think ve--do I not want money!

Dissolution of Partnership. TITHE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was disolved on 25th day of December 1124, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims a gainst said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their for ner stand where Richard Henry, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said firm will stric ly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY,

RICHARD HENRY.

PBlacksmith's Business. Richard Henry continues to carry on the Black smiths business at the former stand, at the uppe end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.

January 7th 1826--1-tf

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. Will practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec 20, 1824.—25-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bridges deceased are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as no further indulgence can be given; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made for their payments. ELIZABETH BRIDGES, Adm'rx.

February, 24th 1826. 8-3t

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

A REinformed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, to the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining coun ties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the root lately occupied by col. Sharp, in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided thim. It is he intention to resign his station as representative immediately on the rising of this legislature & to reside in Frankfort. Dec 16th 1825-50-50

JAMES B. JANUARY

RESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Payette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shanon and Capt. Levi L. Todd. Lexington Jan 27th, 1826-4-tf.

YOUNG

EAGLE

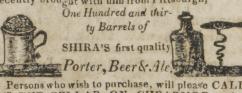
WILLS tand the ensuing Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber on the Strode's road leading from Legington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills. PARKER DUDLEY.

THE celebrated Jack

SANCHO, kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place. January9th 1826-2-tf

Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,



Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly ocupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Boom, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle GABRIEL REED.

February 3d, 1826 .- 5-tf



STEAM FOUNDERY

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that "THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDERY" is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wood CARDING FACTORY on Water-Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice. WOOL CURDING MACHINES complete made of

the most approved patterns.
BELLS cast to all sizes. He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON WORK and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it OFCASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON &

David A. Sayre. Lexington January 12, 1826-2-1f.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Cousumptions

HIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal I lible, and a rival to all others, but as possess ing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying e ch bottle is neces-

The following certificates from respectablegentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and

worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops. we have no lesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumper and

Mr. A Crosby-1 am pleased with this oppor unity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salam [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor,
Cambridge. (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P.
M WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleaveland——PRAT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo——O. &
S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus——GOOD WIN. ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILDS, Druggists Cincinnatti—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Win chester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar ngle; nine Dollars per doz. May 25th 1825 -1 year.

PSale of Land and Slaves.

N the 18th day of March, 1825, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Sale, 34 acres of Land and 7 staves; The property will be sold at 2 months credit, bond and approved security required, payable in Gold and Silver; Sale to take ace on the Land, which is situated five mile rom Lexington on the Hickman road, by the plac where Nancy Pettit lives; Sale made in obedience a decree of the Fayette circuit court, and title HARRY PETTIT; February 23, 1826 8 3t

Commissioner.

Morocco Manufactory.

HE Subscriber respectfully informs the publi that he has commenced the above busines Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi ence in one of the principal cities to Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the U nion suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.
This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own anufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on PATRICK GEOHEGAN. January 13th, 1825-2-tf

> LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDERY.

Will. H. Delph AS commenced the above business in all its branch es, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

Lexington, Oct 14, 1825 .-- 41-19

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBLS best OHIO FLOUR, 30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of superior quality, just received and for Sale at the

G. W. ANDERSON. January 6, 1826-1 tf

Washington Hall. ASA WILGUS, HAS removed from all the well known Russellville, to the well known AS removed from his old stand in and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Barr, and

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, AUCTIONEER & COMWISSION MERCHANT, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of GROCERIES,

Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Stone House corner of Cheapside, formerly ooccupied by Thom-Lexington, January 6, 1826- 1-tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above estab-I lishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring

Porter, Beer and Ale, of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders rom the country directed to the BREWERY

through the Post-officewill be attended to CASH paid for Barley on Delivery -ALSO

Fifty cords of good wood wanted MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO. October 20, 1825-42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS. Lexington, April 6, 1284--15-tf.

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Sct. October Term 1825 Vincent Lewis and Daniel Lewis, Devisees & Executors of Thomas Lewis dec'd. complainants. AGAINST

William Jones and wife and others defendants. IN CHANCERY.

HIS day came the Complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jinkins, and Milly his wife, Peter Hardiway, James Morrison, the John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th unknown beirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison, 1825. Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th son jr. James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Baker Pegram, and Mary his wife. Peter M. Hardiway and Agness his wife, Meriwether S. Gillam and Elizabeth his wife, John Alfriend and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is or dered that unless the said absent defendants do ap pear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and answer the cemplainants bill herein, the same will be taken for confes sed against them, and it is further ordered that : copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy test, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.

Broke away FROM Lexington on the day Gen. Lafayette was there a likely Sorrel Horse,

about fifteen hands and a half high long main and tail, four years old, resemble the Hamiltonian breed, very much a naturaitrotter. Any person bringing said horse to me or giving such information so that I can get him shall be well rewarded for their trouble by the subscriber living near Sablets ferry Woodford County February 17th 1826. JAMES DUPUY.

The Subscriber

AVING a large stock of Bristles on hand, and being concerned with an experienced workman has, and will keep A GENERAL ASSERTMENT OF BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner, Wholesale or Retail; likewise SOAP, CANDLES lelivery, which will he sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.

SAM. COOLIDGE. Main Cross Street. Lex. February 1st 1326-5-16

ESPECTEULLY is forms his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with A COMPLETE HACK.

MARNIX VIRDEN,

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to in sure him full share of public patrorage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply. Lex ogton, July 29th, 805. -30-tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and well acquainted with the Diac.
who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 -12-1f

Transylvania University.

Medical Department. FILE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday. DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.

DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.
DB. RICHARDSON, on Thursday. DR. BLYTHE, on Friday. DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean. Oct 31, 1825-44-tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Schscribers having united in carrying on L the Cabinet Business, under the firm of WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-lent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with

neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Burcaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be fllad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style. ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept, 1st, 1825-35tf

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Com monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth st and took out of my money drawer about two hun dred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the sub-criber, the greater portion of which were seventyive and sixty two and-a-half cents potes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825-3-tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison,

AVE united in the practice of the law, in the
Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office
is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times he found.

Leghorn Bonnets—Clive Oil, in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell ag ne can offer inducements. imes be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1815-49-tf.

Iron and Castings.

RED River and Slate Iron works are now inoperation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be Constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail-by
WILLIAM MACBEAN Agent

For RICHARD HAWES.

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys, DROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law re spectively during the ensuing season, commencing he 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Li The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humprheys on equity Maratime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

Sept. 30, 1825-39-tf

J. BLEDSOE, C. HUMPHREYS.

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable WHEAT At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL. JOSEPH BARNETT.
Dec. 16th 1825.-50-tf

> RAN AWAY ROM the subscriber on the 27th inst. a negro man named JORDAN,

about five feet six or seven inches high, a light mulatto, chunky well set, a scar on his forehead, stutters a little when confused; took wiff him a black Hat of my make, a blue Casinett

Roundabout, and Grey Casinett Pantaloons, a pair of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes, he and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own man-efacture, warranted good. He will, about the last I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in of April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or \$2 if confined in any Jail so that I can get him, or \$50 if taken out of the state and delivered to me or con-

> JOHN STEELE. Lex. Ky. 27th Jap. 1926-4-if.



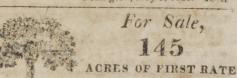
SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON

now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of reptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trasses for children of all ages.
Gentlen ens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without

springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Pandages, &c. &c.

all of which will be sold by wholesale or retail. The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual.
1 exington, May 5, 18, 5, -18-tf



For Sale, 145

TAND & Take Through One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frankort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.



HERE are on it confortable buildings for two families if necessary - good wate - meadows & orchards,-under good fence-and sufficiency of wood land Terms can be made very favourable. Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

or Col. AMES TROTTER. WHISKEY.

HISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MEGOWAN. DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper markethouse.

Lexington, May 10th 1824-20-tf



SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

JOHN TILFORD. Lexington, April 11, 1825-15-tf P. S. Whiskey by the barrel-Powder by the keg, rom the Union Mills, for sale.

REMOVAL

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaird. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale, Locks repaired &c. &c. He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and

price of the work done at his shop. Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Suop at the customary prices.

Feb. 10, 1825.-6.-tf. COTTON. FEW Bales of Al-

WHISKEY. of first quality, from the Union Mills-on reasonable terms. Lex. Nov. 10 1825-45-tf. JOHN BRAND.

JAMES HAMILTON, MAIN STREET.

AS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware ielected with care expressly for this market, contains

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,

do do. Tea do Plates Twiflers & Muffins,

do Sauce do
do Bakers and Nappies,

Mugs and Pitchers, Bowls, Basins and Ewers,

Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C C ware of every descrip-on which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very

CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.

assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & THOMAS STUDMAN. N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale-also-fifth proof & Common

Queensware & China.

Oval Dishes, Covered do. very handsome,

Teapo s, Sugarsai d Creams, Coffee Bowls and Saucers, Tea cups and Saucers. &c. &c.

small advance for cash.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.